

**A Study on Introduction of Endogenous Development and Endogenous Autonomy
of Japan and China
ZHANG Zhongren**

This paper depends on results of research by Northeast Asian region arts and sciences interchange research project "An Investigation and Research on the Local Autonomy and Local Administration Reform in China: By the 'Village-people Committee' of Guangxi Province and 'Big Community' of Beijing City" in 2006-2007.

This paper examines the new development of the endogenous development theory concept after having researched about the substance of the conventional endogenous development theory and analyzed the transformation of the Marxism theory to consider to be an endogenous development theory, and this elucidates endogenous development and the relations of the local autonomy theoretically, and it is aimed at doing comparative study about local autonomy of Japan and China.

Generally, "autonomy" is not always connected to "development". The autonomy that does not demand development is in particular possible. For example, Guoshu village and the Guozuo village which are the Chinese origin place of "villager Committee" are raised. Here, we carried out autonomy for many years from the beginning in 1980's, but seemed poorly without accomplished development until 2006. In addition, it is though whether that become the endogenous development if I unite "autonomy " with "development". Guban village is nominated for the example. This village carried out autonomy after having accomplished economic development. Villager Committee participates in management of the village economy with a thing formed by the economic coalition. By the discovery of the new villager Committee model, there is an important theoretical significance for local autonomy and relates with the economic development degree in this way.

It seems that the endogenous development theory and the extrovert development theory mutually transform are possible. Take the mutual transformation for example, as for "Sunan model" recurrence to "Zhejiang model" is given.

Search for the possibility of self-government in “community” , based on the Residents’ Committee

LI Xiaodong

From the end of the 1980s, due to the collapse of the work-unit (danwei), “communities” (shequ) in China led to a process which has been rebuilding the relationship between the state and society. With the intention of searching for the future of “communities” , I did a lot of fieldwork on the topic of self-government in “communities” , which is carried out in various parts of China in the last few years. During the process of fieldwork, the importance of the Residents’ Committee (juweihui) was highly evaluated. This article mainly deals with the role of the Residents’ Committee in “communities” , and makes an effort to search for the possibility of self-government in “communities” .

The tradition of mutual assistance among neighborhoods, which bred up from the rural civilization of China, is passed down through generations and still left its influence on Chinese communities nowadays, as well as the so called “share” and “have it in common” new tradition, that emerges from the collective residence of the work-unit. These two traditions make an important resource for the formation of the community autonomy. On the other hand, the market economy makes Chinese people begin to put more consideration on their private affairs. During the economic reform, people were thrown out of the work-unit, but at the same time, they became free from the restrictions of the state.

To analyze the momentum between “the public” and “the private” which exists in the Chinese “community” , if merely take the perception of dualism such as “state VS society” pattern, there will be no more than an alternative answer, from which the interior side of Chinese “community” cannot be well recognized.

In order to overcome the dualism pattern like “state VS society” , P. Huang argues that there is a “third realm” exists between the two. And Mizoguchi Yuzo also points out a more dynamic approach to characterize Chinese community that differ from the “state VS society” pattern, attention should be paid to the relationship among “government” , “gentlemen” and “residents” . Mizoguchi Yuzo’ s approach to indicate the self-government in China is very illuminative.

From Huang and Mizoguchi’ s perception, the role of the Residents’ Committee, which is located between the “the state” and “the society” , is remarkable in communities. Either from the aspect of its power, or from the aspect of its function to adjust and balance different interest groups in the community, the Residents’ Committee

always plays an important and delicate role, due to its intermediate position. In this way, it's proper to characterize the Residents' Committee as a "third realm" actor in the "community" .

However, the Residents' Committee cannot automatically become the "third realm" . In order to be a relatively autonomous existence within the state system, in order to contribute to the development of self-government in "community" , including the very first problem that how to deal with the weakness of resident's community identity therefore to acquire residents' trust for the community, and furthermore, to deal with its relationship with the state, problems should be resolved by the Residents' Committee itself.

A Consideration on Basic Society of Citizen Self-government
Mainly on an Example of Residents' Committee of Community in SHANDONG
TANG Yanxia

In this paper, from a viewpoint "the third realm", at the same time to analyze traditional social structure transformation since reform and opening-up, and relations of nation and society mainly on an example of residents' committee of community in SHANDONG, through the cell of basic society called community, analyze the transformation of the social structure, consider the possibility of citizen self-government.

With the collapse of the "unit" system and development of the house reform, basic society of Chinese city, the management model for basic society of Chinese city is transforming rapidly. In one hand, by the spread of commodification and personal possession of houses, at the same time, the house management method from the former "unit" or administrative management method by the administration control section transforming to a real estate management method of the market contract type, the owner management association and the real estate management company became an important social organization of city basic society in succession. On the other hand, after the later of 1990's, "community" construction has been promoted much by the government; the function of residents' committee of community has been strengthened. In this way, in the new model of community consisted of commodification house, pluralistic rule structure consisted of residents' committee of community and the owner management association and the real estate management company is formed.

So that the historic "path-dependence", "society" which completely became independent from "nation" is unrealistic, the creation of the joint space as "Village Governance" of the traditional society seems to be the future of China society. In "residents' committee", a bud of the self-government will flower with the cooperation with the social actor such as "owner management association".

**Research on Community's Medical and Sanitary Organizations in China's Urban
Area: Policy and Practices
LU Xijun**

In China's urban area, the construction of "community's medical and sanitary organizations," as an important project, has been put forward. In recent years, the author has done some research on it from two aspects, policy and practices. The article is an interim report of the research. In the first and second sections, policy on community's medical and sanitary organizations is introduced according to official documents. In the third and fourth sections, the practices of community's medical and sanitary organizations are introduced through the interview in the city of Wuxi. As the research is still on the way, analysis of the policy and practices from various perspectives has not been done yet. It's the next step of the research.

**An empirical survey of the structure and behaviour of the contemporary Russian firm
MIZOBATA Satoshi (Kyoto University)**

This paper empirically analyses the structure and the behaviour of contemporary Russian firms, using questionnaire surveys and interviews with managers in Russian firms between 2004 and 2006. The surveys were carried out as an international cooperative research project supported by the University of Shimane.

The author investigates the firm from the following aspects: performance and adaptability to the markets, ownership and management, investment and behaviour, and types of managers. Although corporate governance does not clearly affect performance, competition, restructuring and a weakening of state intervention improved performance and market adaptability. With respect to ownership and management, insider control has maintained a dominant share, and the coincidence between ownership and management should not be regarded as an exception. Among stakeholders, employees have more power than their legal status indicates. The above results determine specific financing (internal funds) and external funds including stocks that have restrictively developed. The transaction institutions may be regarded as normalized, although the informal institutions have survived. As for managers, turnover is not very frequent and internal promotion and owner-managers are dominant. Particularly, the 2006 interview survey precisely indicates that there is an increase of competitiveness and that marketization has made the labour systems (employees training) worse.

The empirical results indicate that the Russian firms may be regarded as a mixture of shareholder capitalism and stakeholder capitalism, and the institutions of the Russian firms have been stabilized because of the low level of the institutional change. On the one hand, ownership continues to function as decisive in the decision making of the firms. Institutional complementarities exist among insiders, internal promotion, stable management, and act as a barrier to outsiders and internal funds. On the other hand, the government as a specific outsider has maintained its influence. In addition, the informal institutions function parallel with formal ones.

At the same time, the surveys demonstrate that there is a segmented market, and a segmented market adaptation. Some firms aggressively adapt to the market environment, and they positively utilize market institutions. Others do not sufficiently show their market adaptability, and they have sought to maintain inertia in the form of

subsidies among others. In short, the Russian firm cannot lead to a single model.

Russian corporate governance has functioned based on competition, concentration of ownership and state intervention, a penetration of formal institutions and survival of informal norms, where these above factors which characterize corporate Russia. The ownership based companies do not neglect stakeholder behaviour. In this sense, we cannot understand the Russian firms from the angle of whether it has normalized or not since normalization is under the path-dependency and interests of stakeholders.

“Urban type settlements” from the perspective of Russian population distribution

Yu. A. Simagin

In Russia, there is a category of locality called “urban-type settlements”, which was introduced in the former USSR. It is a locality intermediate in character and status between urban and rural. In the 1980s, 10% of the whole population lived in “urban-type settlements,” which constituted a significant portion of Russian population distribution.

In this paper, the author studies why the concept of “urban-type settlements,” unique to Russia and not found in the other parts of the world, was introduced and clarifies the role which “urban-type settlements” have played in the process of urbanization in the former USSR and Russia. He also studies the influences on “urban-type settlements” of the recent population decline and what changes they might undergo.

Attitude and Motivation of Russian Workers

HAYASHI Hiroaki

The aim of this paper is to clarify the characteristics of attitude and motivation of Russian workers. We want to know whether the features of sense of values of Soviet workers, which were represented by collectivism, egalitarianism and paternalism, would change into the new ones with individualism, meritocracy, and partnership.

The transition from socialism to capitalism gave rise to substantial changes in the labour field. Unemployment rose rapidly and employment declined sharply after the introduction of labour market. These changes could have a severe impact on attitude and motivation of Russian workers.

Under these conditions, we clarify attitude and motivation of Russian workers empirically, based on sociological surveys. First, level of satisfaction with labour in general is quite high as in the Soviet period. Next, level of security of work is lower in Russia than in other countries. And, most people regard wage as a factor which gives the strongest incentive to work. Finally, collectivism and paternalism can be seen in the relations of workers with co-workers and with management.

We can indicate three points below as conclusions of this paper. First, we can find the same factors in the sense of values of Russian workers as in the Soviet period, i.e. collectivism, egalitarianism and paternalism. Secondly, we can also see gradual changes from collectivism and paternalism to individualism and partnership. Thirdly, wages give workers strong incentive to work, which is different from Soviet period. We can see that people's adaptation to a market economy is in progress on this point. However, we have to acknowledge that strong wage incentive does not necessarily lead to high labour productivity.

**Korea's FTA Strategies and East Asian Regionalism : focusing on Korea-Japan FTA
and Korea-US FTA**
Park Chang-gun

This paper is to explore the characteristics of Korea's FTA strategies in the context of developing regionalism in East Asia. It questions the viability of regional intergovernmental collaboration and offers a theoretical understanding of a regional-integrationist approach to the formation of Korea's FTA strategies. Within Korea and around East Asia, regionalism is moving forward within the support of a broad base but in the absence of clear coordination and strong leadership.

This study practically considers the political-economic meanings of Korea's FTA strategies towards Japan and the US. It appears to indicate that strong opposition to the proliferation of FTAs are rooted in the structural problem of globalization. Nevertheless, the Korean government tends to accommodate to the promotion of neo-liberalism as a reluctant approach taking step to global liberalization. Between the two FTAs in line for formal negotiations, the Korea-US FTA is targeted for earlier rather than the Korea-Japan FTA. Understanding the structure and complexity, changing the order of the concluding time may be difficult.

Thus, without considering the policy direction and progress of Korea's FTA strategies, the results might have not only a higher balance of negative social effect on Korean society but also a major barrier to the development of regionalism in East Asia.